

## The Sentinel.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 27.

Kentucky has passed the local option bill—somewhat like Baxter law.

J. B. Shadd, of the colored persuasion, has succeeded in elbowing himself into the speakership of the Mississippi house, and his voice, as well as his shadow, may be expected to fill the land.

Folled in his attempt to procure government interference in Texas affairs, Davis is now bending his energies to obtain an injunction in the circuit court against Gov. Coke and his legislature.

A San Francisco dispatch announces the loss of the ship Panther, in Georgia Bay, off the coast of Washington territory, on last Saturday. The Panther was laden with coal and had on board 23 persons. Shortly after leaving the port Nanaio, she encountered a fierce gale and was driven ashore and foundered on the rocks. Not a soul escaped.

And still Pinchback is not happy. He can not understand why his whilom friend Morton should go back on him, and he breathes nothing but wrath against his conductors of the Kellogg ring. He threatens to reveal what he knows about Louisiana politics in a way to raise the hair of his quondam associates and fellow plunderers.

A Cincinnati fireman, in a sportive vein, threw a live dog into his furnace. An unfeeling court charged him \$100 for the privilege and sentenced him to the work house for six months. That court never labored under the disadvantages which came near making a man of Calob Cushing last summer, or that fireman would have been hailed as a public benefactor.

The military branch of the government has an occasional modest demand. The chief ordnance officer pleads for \$30,000,000 to cast the proper amount of guns to protect the country, and the coordinate officer asks for \$30,000,000 to mount them. Sixty millions for iron bull dogs, which will never be called on to do more than show their teeth, is rather expensive. It is hardly probable that the warlike folks will be indulged to that extent.

There is something in the atmosphere of Utah which works against unity. Not only is polygamy indigenous to the soil, but manifold office holding has broken out. Governor Woods, in a special message to the legislature, announces that there are at present in that body no less than seven probate judges, three county clerks, ten mayors and one warden of a penitentiary. Probably some of these men are ready to marry other officers.

The Ohio senate yesterday passed a bill with but one dissenting vote, to repeal what is known as the Bossel railroad law, an extreme act of legislation for the control of railroads. It has not been attempted, probably, to enforce its provisions, and as a convention is now in session to frame a new constitution for the state, it is presumed that the subject of railroad legislation will be covered by an organic law, as in the cases of Illinois and Pennsylvania.

Mississippi has the unexpected good fortune to be spared the conflict of factions which has ruined Louisiana and Texas. The late election by which Ames triumphed over Alcorn, both Republicans, has been pronounced unconstitutional. It will be recollected that the election was held in direct opposition to the wishes of Gov. Powers, who maintained that no election should take place until next year. Senator Ames, as the victorious candidate will be inaugurated, unless Powers can successfully resist him, an unlikely event, however, as all parties are loyal robbers.

A movement is on foot in Fort Wayne looking to the establishment of a United States court at that place. For this purpose several hundred lawyers and citizens have signed a petition to be presented to congress, which embodies a joint resolution of the last legislature of like import, asking that a law be passed to give such a court for northern Indiana. The petition contemplates the erection of a government building to accommodate the increasing demand of the mail service at that point. It is argued with considerable force that there are but two United States courts in the state—that at the capital and one at the extreme south, at Evansville; that the distance is long and the expense is great for the northern counties to do business in the United States court at Indianapolis, and that many more cases would be taken for adjudication to that court were it held in Fort Wayne. If another place of holding the United States court is fixed upon, there can be no dispute as to the claims of Fort Wayne; and looking at the matter from her point of view there is not much to be said in contravention of her arguments. To be sure, Indianapolis is glad to see and get acquainted with the high-toned citizens of the "Summit City" when business or pleasure calls them to the capital; but there is no denying that Fort Wayne is herself a sort of a capital—and no mean one either—a great section of the state. She should be accommodated, as well as all that region.

General Grant has very handsomely made up in his third choice for the errors of his first two. Morrison R. Waite, the nominee for chief justice of the supreme court, is a competent, if not conspicuous lawyer. He has practiced in the courts of Ohio for thirty-five years. His legal experience is quite as great as that of any one whom the president could have selected outside of the supreme court judges. He has for years stood at the head of the Toledo bar, and on a par with the greatest lawyers of the state. His pre-eminent legal attainments have brought him frequently into prominence for high judicial stations, and it was his great reputation as a jurist which gained him the appointment of counsel on the Geneva commission, where he took rank with Evarts and Cushing. He is now serving as president of the Ohio Constitutional Convention, where he has won new

laurels from day to day by his dignity of demeanor and the unerring force of his judgments. He is in the prime of life, having barely passed his fifty-eighth year, of robust constitution and impressive presence. He has been a mild party man since the war, and was for a time supposed to be in sympathy and accord with the Greeley movement, or rather with the Cincinnati movement, minus Greeley. He is, so far as general reputation goes, in every way a better selection than recent events, or indeed any event in the present administration, had given the country reason to hope, and there can be no doubt of his prompt confirmation.

The dry bones of partyism never got so thorough a rattling as the grab and credit mobiler folks have suffered during this season. They were badly disrupted in the credit mobiler and grab hurricane, but the Williams-Cushing tornado has thrown them into a quake which time nor tact can not repair. It will not escape the country that the senate leaders who have heretofore confirmed with unquestioning docility the most shocking incompetencies, find open voice and effective impediments when their own peculiar interests seem to demand disagreement. When the incompetencies, Sickles, Schenck, Kramer, Butler, Newman, and men of that class, were sent abroad to represent this country at the most polished courts of Europe, a servile senate had no word of protest. When the credit mobiler robber Bingham was appointed to Japan, there was no word of dissent. When brother-in-law Casey, against whose appointment the decent population of New Orleans protested, came before them for confirmation there was no word of disapproval. When Hughes, of Virginia, a duelist and drunkard, was nominated to a district justiceship the other day, he was confirmed instantly. When an incompetent clerk in the Freedmen's Bureau was selected a week or two ago, for a judgeship in the District of Columbia, the senate assented to the appointment, which was annulled at the combined and indignant protest of every lawyer in Washington. This selection, by the way, illustrates the president's ruling notion. Remonstrated with respectfully by some of the lawyers of the district, who laid before him the fact that the man could not take the bench, as he knew no law, the president responded briskly, "Oh yes; he read law a year while in the bureau!" Well, the senate had no objection, and he would have passed had it not been for the clamor of the entire bench and bar of the district. Debarred from this place, the president promptly appointed him to a mail agency on one of the postal routes, where his year's learning of law may not be too severely taxed! So soon, however, as the unfortunate Cushing comes to the front, the envy and partisanship, which long lists of worthless men and mediocre could not arouse to opposition, bristled at once, not only into vehement dissent, but absolute war upon the president himself is evoked and Cushing who has been identified with every legal action of the government for the last fifteen years, is thrust aside with a loud outcry of indignation. The man was not a proper selection, but the thing that defeated him was simply an artifice. If the mere writing of a shallow letter, which at the time was treason, should deprive its author from office or honor how is it that we consent to Alex. H. Stephens in the house, General Gordon in the senate, General Longstreet, the president's kinsman, at the head of federal affairs in Louisiana? How utterly nauseating this demagogue pretence of loyalty is. The man who brought forth the Cushing letter in the senate, Sargent of California, is the common carrier of the California railroads—a man whose whole public career is tainted with fraud and corruption. He reeking with robbery sneaks about and purloins the letter, brings it to the senate caucus and with an affectation of intense devotion—puts it to its final use. It is very probable from after developments, that the railroad rings of which Sargent and his fellows are the duelling instruments were alarmed at the prospect of Cushing on the bench, as his familiarity with their cases for and against, would enable him to adjudicate too righteously on the bench, and so they brought out the old skeleton, which Oliver paraded during the last campaign—the "spirit of the war"—a spirit which it seems can never be laid, while truculent demagogues of this blatherskite sort, rule the councils of the country.

A little while ago the Rev. Smith, an apostle of the peculiar doctrines of grab and mobiler, was exposed in some pretty unsavory transactions in the Indian business. Of course he was "vindicated"—of what use else the "great party"? But a bolt has fallen in the tabernacle of the faithful, and the vindication don't stand for so much as it did. William Welsh, of Philadelphia, selected by the president to scrutinize the Indian commission, and a leader among the Friends of the commonwealth, has felt constrained to make known the results of his observations, and these results are in perfect keeping with the general course of prodigality marked out by the corruptionists. As the document comes from his own side of the house, the president can not ignore or permit the culprits to be openly whitewashed any further. The temperate tone of the writer, not less than his high personal integrity, give a force to this revelation which no shuffling pretenses can withstand. The strong defensive letter which the Rev. Commissioner E. B. Smith published some time since evaporates into impalpable mist before the searching vigor of this document. As to Smith, Mr. Welsh says: "I stand ready to verify before a competent tribunal every charge that I made against Agent Smith or openly to retract them, and also to all numerous charges against his conduct as commissioner of 'Indian affairs.'" He proceeds to give a few of the many instances of gross outrage upon both the government and the Indians of the northwest. Among these is the fraudulent sale of pine forests, which has been noted lately in the Sentinel. This he sold without the knowledge of part of the Indians, to whom it belonged, and against the will and protest

of others. He also conveyed it to Mr. A. H. Wilder, who is involved in all the bargains, for \$1 1/2 per thousand, when it is worth three times that amount. This swindle has been suspended by the secretary of the interior, and could also be defeated in the courts of Minnesota and Wisconsin. Mr. Welsh shows frauds in the contracts with this same Wilder where corn has been substituted for flour, barreled pork for bacon, and beef contracts sublet at great profits. A voucher of \$3,000 was approved by Smith for a vile nostrum and charged in a bill for vaccine virus; extra pay of eight dollars a day allowed an assistant whose salary and expenses were paid by the government. A clerk was paid \$45 per trip from Washington to New York, where he went to spend Sundays with his family. All these specimen wrongs are placed in such clear and positive light that no contradiction will avail. Mr. Welsh specifies facts only of which he has personal knowledge, and can not be mistaken. He has given his services without cost to the government in looking after this chronic sink hole of official corruption and outrages in the Indian service. These things are not the fault of the law, that is strict, but of officials, of men who still continue to infest this part of the public service. The letter will not fall lifeless to the ground. When the board of Indian commissioners meet, this state of things made public and undisputed can not be ignored. Mr. Welsh asks that the entire management of the Indian affairs be placed in the control of the society of Friends who have done much already and in whom he feels the utmost confidence. By this course he believes a million dollars would be saved the government.

The late unpleasantness over the chief justice's vacant shoes, has caused some very bad exhibitions of temper on the part of perpetually loyal organs. The New York Times, for instance, which crooks the pregnant hinges of the knee whenever the president revolves a fragment of thought, was ferocious in its antagonism on the nomination of Cushing. Listen to this outrageously "disloyal" address to the president direct, the italics being the Times':—

We suppose General Grant will now withdraw Mr. Cushing's nomination. It seems nearly time to do so. And we venture to hope that the president will now contrive to put an end to the scandals with which he has surrounded his nominations to this particular post by sending in the name of some one who is not a mere personal friend or tool, but an able lawyer and an honest man. We act the part of true friends toward him when we advise him to break through personal prejudices, and set aside old grudges and consider only the interests of the great nation over whom he happens to be placed. His pretended friends, but secret foes, will urge him to make another false step. If he is not able to discern their motive now, he will appreciate them properly when it is too late—and then he may be disposed to admit that the rough counsel which he received in New York might have saved him from many sore mortifications.

You observe that the Times only "ventures" to "suppose" that the president will relinquish his project of appointing a personal friend on discovering his unfitness? Now in all the rhapsody of the "sorehead" press, there never was a more hideous piece of real disrespect and insinuation. Even that good man who ordered his Sentinel stopped some time ago, because of a casual reflection on General Grant's family appointments, would hold it guiltless had he set his pious and loyal eyes on this base calumny in the organ-in-chief. But there is more than the intimation that the objection for it is the Times, loyal and organic remember, that says: "We venture to hope—observe only ventures—that the president will now—observe the significance of that little adverb—contrive—heaven!—contrive think of the desecration—contrive to put an end to the scandals—scandals—the types deceive!—scandals it is—with which HE has surrounded his nomination to this particular post, by sending in the name of some one who is not a mere personal friend or tool"—but there. How can such incredible baseness go unwhipped. What?—General Grant a friend or tool—forget it Casey, deny it Frederick Dent Grant, blot it out Packard, crush it Kramer, obliterate it Murphy—all ye brothers-in-law, in and out of office, impale the atrocious charge! How can a loyal man and brother contain himself when such utterly improbable things, as "grudges"—"personal prejudices"—"tools" and other atrocities of the like are leveled at the man that paid the national debt, like a Cincinnatus, until, the wretched Greeley appeared on the scene and brought about the credit mobiler and the grab? What can the Times mean by such a flagitious attack upon the chief magistrate? Has it no conception of the deencies of journalism, or the horror of soreheadism? Has it not the horrible example of the Tribune constantly before it? That degraded sheet, which presumed to insinuate a vile slander upon a saint so spotless and untouchable as Mark Carpenter? It is whispered in "Gath" and murmured in the streets of Washington, that the mild mannered editor of the Times, the docile Briton who presides at the helm, was over to the capital to advise the cabinet on the Virginia matter, and to throw in a suggestion for the lofty and luminous Perrot for chief justice, and that the odious personage at the white house refused to hear or heed the suggestions. Can it be that these little exhibitions of spleen stand to this account?

Compared with the full and extensive report of ex-Auditor Shoemaker in 1872, that of Auditor Wildman, which is now in print, appears somewhat meager. But it is well understood by the public that during the off year of the legislature, matters contained in the report are restricted mainly to the routine accounts of the office, omitting many subjects which are of value socially when the law makers are in session. Hence the present report is neither imposing in appearance nor expensive to the state. So we brief discussion on state statistics, railroads and local taxation which are worthy of general attention have been duly noted by the Sentinel some time since. In its statistical tables of general and special information it lacks the fullness and extent of the elaborate report of the year proceeding by Mr. Shoemaker. The statistics of local taxation by counties, cities and towns, which are remarkably complete in Mr. Shoemaker's report, are exceedingly difficult to obtain from the local officers with any degree of accuracy. To accomplish his purpose Mr. Shoemaker was under the necessity of sending, in many instances, personal agents to the counties for the necessary facts, and to write numerous letters, all of which he did at his own expense. The result is a statement of local taxation that has attracted wide attention for accuracy and detail. The report of Mr. Wildman is less complete in this particular, because it was impossible by ordinary means to procure the necessary data from so many officers. It is to be noted, however, that the proceedings of the State Board of Equalization are published in a separate pamphlet, which contains a large amount of the most valuable work of the auditor's office during the year. Those desiring an exhaustive exhibit of assessment values and of railroad property in detail will require this publication also, which may very properly be considered as a part of the auditor's report.

By a vote which may be called unanimous, Mr. Morrison R. Waite yesterday confirmed chief justice of the greatest tribunal in the world. The confirmation is a compliment almost as great as the selection. The action of the senate was not of course intended to be understood as an indication of its judgment as to Mr. Waite's pre-eminent fitness. It was rather the grateful relief of men who have been relieved from great burden and in return gave the first possible token of gratitude to the responsible author. While the new chief justice does not equal in legal requirements or judicial experience a hundred names well known to the people, he is beyond question a capable jurist in the better sense of that term. He will be called upon for some work of moment, it is true, but his readiness in grasping the novel and onerous duties of the Geneva commission leave no doubt that what he lacks in experience will be amply compensated in that unmistakable faculty which has in all conditions and emergencies made him a leader among his fellows. The country will breathe a sigh of relief that the bench has been preserved from the contamination of such cattle as the president's well known preferences led him to select. It would have been an inexpressible shame to this generation to have tolerated some of the creatures named for the place—Morton, Conkling, Cushing, Williams—although it is only fair to say that Conkling would have done all that great talents can enable a man to do to elevate himself to a plane with his place, and Cushing would have left no stain of partisanship or ignorance, as the others would inevitably have done. If we can't have great men, we should at least be satisfied with honest and capable mediocrities, and that we have the first is pretty sure, and the second can scarcely be denied.

The ignominy of Cushing revives some of the sweltered venom of that antediluvian trickster Thurlow Weed. It was Weed's unhappy fate to see this elderly lawyer precede him in the councils of Lincoln and exert an influence that this would be "Warwick" never held. He rushes into a manuring attack upon the unhappy Caleb, suggesting that the \$75,000 paid for the rebel archives last summer was well spent, since it has been instrumental in keeping from the supreme bench the "dishonor and the American people from the mortification of seeing Caleb Cushing made chief justice." Having achieved this work of grace, the venerable Thurlow suggests:

Would it not be well, in view of other possibilities, to give the whole people an opportunity to let the rebel secrets which Senator Sargent so fortunately had his attention called to? The Congressional printing house could not be more advantageously employed than in responding to a resolution calling for the secret history of the rebellion.

Then with the spirit of reproof as well as prophecy, he concludes:

The stupidity of democrats rushing to the support of Caleb Cushing was equally apparent and suicidal. Caleb Cushing was a democrat only in its worst aspects and phases. A long series of political tergiversations and apostasies culminated in placing Caleb Cushing, in 1860, at the head of a disloyal democratic national convention. That and succeeding disloyal democratic organizations cost their party three presidential defeats, and now they seem eager to inaugurate a fourth campaign by displaying the soiled and tattered banner of Caleb Cushing!

Friend Baxter gave two lectures at Bloomington last week which were shadowed in outline by a very interesting letters yesterday. Although he has been blazing away all over the state, this is the first reflex of his discussion given by the press. As everywhere else, so at Bloomington, the impetuous Quaker conquered the crowds and bore away the laurels of popular applause. He is claimed to be second only to Gough in effective work on the platform. It is certainly no slight achievement to so speak on the hackneyed theme of temperance as to enlist the profound interest of the people everywhere. The careful and discreet remarks of Judge Buskirk, which the people insisted on hearing, are a happy admonition to the public on a vital subject. He suggests a wholesome caution against inconsiderate expressions against members of the supreme bench, whose office is to construe the law by an impartial judgment. A Richmond correspondent follows up the discussion this morning with some points that Mr. Baxter can not afford to ignore, as the writer is a citizen of first repute.

A beam of very clear light is shed upon the vexed question of the right of congress to regulate inter-state commerce in the report of the committee on railroads and canals, presented to the house of representatives by Mr. McCraig, of Iowa. It is the most business-like document that has appeared on the subject from any source, and properly demands a careful reading by every citizen. The report establishes two propositions: That congress may regulate commerce which extends outside of a single state, and that to "regulate" includes the power to fix reasonable rates of charges for freight and fare. A frank disclaimer is put

in against any infringement of state rights. Where transportation begins and ends within the boundaries of a state, congress has nothing to do with it. But where the line passes through different states, no state law can regulate the commerce, and congress can and must exercise its constitutional right. The arguments of the report are calm and judicial, which gives them a higher claim for consideration.

Oliver did a characteristic thing Tuesday. Having bullied the Pinchback scandal through the committee and finding himself alone, he presented his credentials to the senate some weeks ago, demanding his admission. The senate with something of a suspicion of the case, referred Oliver's motion and Pinchback didn't slip in so nicely as he expected. Meantime the overthrow of Durall has exposed the whole fabric so completely that even Oliver has been obliged to back water, and he astonished the senate by asking to have the motion for Pinchback's admission referred. He did this under pretence that he had received some new facts—got before the Pinchback case came on. The whole business was exposed and the thefts and scandals of the colored claimant brought out long before Pinchback came before the senate. Suppose that this so-called "leader of the senate" had whipt his party spaniels into the traces and Pinchback had been admitted? Yet that was what Oliver demanded.

A lesson with a moral, was put upon Mr. Charles Sumner on Saturday. That gentleman, who can be as bigoted and mean as he is naturally great and magnanimous, has always refused to concur in a motion to have a bust of the dead chief justice Taney placed in the niche in the senate with the other monumental ex-justices. While he was out Saturday the resolution was presented and passed ordering busts of Taney and Chase. Such a piece of medieval spite is unworthy a man of Mr. Sumner's caliber. He must know by this time that the odious sentence in the Dred Scott decision, attributed to Judge Taney, was not that gentleman's sentiment, but a quotation from an old decision. Had it, however, been true, Judge Taney was a great jurist, and as the chief justice of the supreme court deserves a memorial, if any of the American dead deserve one.

## INDIANA'S PLACE.

THE EXHIBIT OF HER MINERAL RESOURCES—SIGNIFICANT ANALYSIS—INDIANA'S IRON.

Prof. Cox, in a recent letter from this city to the Iron World, made the following interesting statements while discussing the necessity of State representation at the Philadelphia Centennial:—I expect to make a full display of the minerals of Indiana, and to place the analysis with them, without which much of their interest would be lost to those who desire to learn their economical value. It is expected that other States will make their display just as complete; indeed, they can not afford to fall behind in this matter. In speaking of iron ores, it may interest your readers to learn that the survey has developed a class of iron ores in Clarke and Floyd counties, which bid fair to be of great value to our State. It is an earthy carbonate of iron, which occurs in bands four to ten inches thick. As many as nine bands are seen in a vertical space of twenty feet, separated from each other by two and a half to four feet of soft grey shale. The raw iron contains from 25 to 36 per cent. of iron, and when calcined the per cent. will be increased to 35 and 45 per cent. Though rather lean in iron, they are comparatively rich in manganese. The protoxide of this metal ranges from 22 to 74 per cent. in the specimens analysed. The following analysis upper band is here given, together with one of a still lower band and a partial analysis of a specimen of Cleveland iron stone from the north of England, which I brought home with me from the mines in the Cleveland hills, twelve miles from Middleboro:

ANALYSIS OF UPPER BAND OF IRON ORE FROM CLARKE COUNTY, IND.	
Molasses, dried at 212°	5
Insoluble silicates	10
Carbonate of iron	46.72 Iron, 25.5
Peroxide of iron	2.171
Manganese	1.5
Alumina	1.5
Carbonate of lime	0.01—lime, 5.61.
Carbonate of magnesia	14.9—Magnesia, 6.22.
Sulphuric acid	286—Sulphur, 274.
Phosphoric acid	779—Phosphorus, 34
Loss	1.744
	100.000

ANALYSIS OF A LOWER BAND OF IRON ORE FROM CLARKE COUNTY, IND.	
Molasses, dried at 212°	5
Insoluble silicates	10
Carbonate of iron	17.633 Iron, 35.64
Peroxide of iron	4.503
Carbonate of lime	0.01—lime, 5.61.
Carbonate of magnesia	5.013
Alumina	1.5
Peroxide of manganese	7.4
Phosphorus	21
Sulphur	21
Loss	673
	100.000

## ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH IRON STONE FROM CLEVELAND HILLS, NEAR MIDDLEBORO.

Insoluble matter	14.0
Peroxide of iron	35.75—Iron, 31.0
Phosphorus	30

By inspecting the above analysis it will be seen that the Clarke county ores are very similar to the Cleveland ores as regards the quantity of iron, phosphorus and silica which they contain, but the former are remarkable on account of the manganese which they contain. The Clarke county ore, it is believed, can be roasted at the mines and delivered at Indianapolis for considerably less than \$4 per ton, and with five rail-ways running to the black coal field, which lies fifty miles to the west of Indianapolis, a fine opportunity is offered here for the erection of blast furnaces. In my reports I have frequently made the statement that the Indiana black coal will make an iron equal in tensile strength to that which is made with charcoal from the same quality of ore. Though this statement seems almost incredible, yet the black coal pig has been thoroughly tested at the Louisville rolling mills, and Mr. Coleman, president of the company, assures me as regards the strength of the iron he can detect no difference between that made at the Iron Mountain charcoal furnaces and the black coal blast furnaces of Indiana. I am also fully assured from my own investigation that black coal can be substituted for charcoal in the manufacture of iron wire. These are facts of the utmost importance to iron masters, when it is borne in mind that it is the nearest available fossil fuel for smelting iron to the great ore repositories of Lake Superior and Missouri.

## PRISON REFORM.

PRELIMINARY MOVEMENTS TOWARD AN ORGANIZATION—IN HAND AND TO BE PUSHED—WHAT WAS DONE LAST NIGHT.

The Prison Reform Committee met Tuesday night at the office of Baker, Hord & Hendricks. The object of the meeting was to take some steps in regard to the forming of an association to devise a method to effect moral and religious reformation in the criminals while confined in the prisons, and after released. The committee consists of the Hon. Conrad Baker, L. G. Hay, F. B. Ainsworth, J. S. Sutton, W. H. Draper, the Hon. John Young, Judge Charles H. Test, and

the Hon. John W. Ray. Ex-Governor Baker acted as chairman, and W. H. Draper as secretary. After some preliminary discussion the meeting was called to order by the chairman, who read a copy of the constitution of the Kentucky branch of the national association. According to that constitution, a person has to pay ten dollars before he can become a member, but it was suggested by the members of the committee that it would be much better to establish two grades of membership—that is, by paying ten dollars a person would become a member of not only the state organization but the national association, and that the admittance fee to the state organization be much less. This seemed to have the approval of all present, and motions then being in order, Judge Test said that a state institution was needed—one that could cooperate with the national association, and at the same time be more actively engaged in the work of reformation at home. It was generally conceded that there was much more work to be done at home than abroad. He also thought there should be a reformatory institution in every congressional district throughout the state. Mr. Ray made a motion to have the chairman prepare an address, to be published in the form of a circular which could be sent to prominent men in every county seat in the state, and in that way get an expression from

Others, however, thought it would be much better to organize, and then send the circulars. Governor Baker gave it as his opinion that it would be much better to appoint a sub-committee to carefully draught a constitution, a copy of which could be sent in conjunction with the address to prominent men throughout the state, and in that way the full scope of the thing would be more plain. This suggestion seemed to meet with much favor. Judge Test moved that it was expedient to form in this state for the purpose of prison reform. Carried. J. W. Ray moved that Governor Baker, with the Messrs. Draper and Young prepare a constitution with such auxiliaries as may from time to time be found necessary, to be presented to a future meeting of the committee for their approval. The motion was adopted. Gov. Baker suggested that the attempt be made to get the co-operation of the executive officers of the state, and the judges of the supreme court. He then put it in the form of a question and it was affirmed. Mr. Baker then said that the committee would start a library as soon as the association was formed, and have each succeeding secretary of state take charge of it. Messrs. Young, Hay and Draper were appointed a committee to confer with the judiciary and state officers at the earliest opportunity. It was then suggested that the next meeting be held at the office of the secretary of state. Mr. Baker suggested that it would be a good idea to get the state to purchase copies of the report of the committee, for general distribution among the libraries of the state, so as to bring the matter more prominently before the public. The constitution of the Kentucky Association is the one taken as a model, and a copy of this one. The committee then adjourned, subject to the call of the sub-committee.

## NEWS AND GOSSIP.

A young Hindoo bride from Madras is the lioness of London social circles.

"The secret history of the Tichborne case" is soon to be published. Great heings!

Canon Kingsley will be here in February. He will make a lecturing tour of the principal cities.

A sewing machine agent inherits \$5,000,000 from an uncle in Scotland. And yet there are those who believe that men get their just deserts in this world.

Mayor Cobb says the Boston people suffer from a lack of self confidence, and that's what's the matter with them; Cobb must have been corned when he got off that joke.

A New Haven editor spent last Sunday in Slawson, and attended church. When the contribution box came around he was in a doze, but on being nudged, hastily exclaimed, "I have a pass."

A party of Americans called on the Pope a few days ago to present a few slight tokens of their fealty, respect, etc. Among the "tokens" was a gold casket filled with English sovereigns and a cross of solid gold three feet high.

Talking about upsetting sleighs, Wicks remarked to a young lady he was taking out to drive, "I always pick out the softest place I can to fall on, when I upset my sleigh," and then she blushed, for she didn't know just what Wicks meant.

In the burial of Professor Agassiz at Mount Auburn, the sweet simplicity of the sepulture of Charles Dickens was respected. A cross of brown stone, standing in the center of the plot, was flanked by two laurel and smilax, interwoven with lilies, carnations and camellias.

No man who parted his name in the middle or owned three front names was ever elected president of the United States. In fact, all the presidents but four had each but one front name. Moral: Don't use front names recklessly in naming your babies.—Memphis Avalanche.

One of Ralph Keeler's guardians lives in Ohio, and he writes to the Toledo Blade: "Let your readers may be led to think he had property left him which was used by his guardians, it is due them to say that they never saw nor handled enough of his money to buy a one cent post card."

Mr. Lawrence Barrett played in "Richard III." "Julius Caesar" (as Cassius), "Rosalind" and "Richard III." last week at the Richmond, Va., theater. His supporting company is one of unusual strength, and includes Mr. John W. Norton and Miss Louisa Hawthorne. Madame Janasuech succeeded Mr. Barrett at the Richmond theater.

Davidson county, Tennessee, knows how to keep a poor house. The straw beds are minus straw and the sick, the old, and the feeble were compelled to sleep on slats. The faces of the inmates were dark brown for want of water, and the rooms were like hog pens—the broken windows admitted the cold wintry blasts. The diet was coffee, corn bread and pork. Lunatics were allowed to run about at will.

A correspondent of the Jackson (Miss.) News, tells how General Jackson got his title of Old Hickory. He says he got the story from Captain William Allen, a near neighbor of the General, and who moved with him during the Creek war. During the campaign the soldiers were moving rapidly to suppress the Indians, and were without tents. A cold March rain came on, mingled with sleet, which lasted for several days. General Jackson got a severe cold, but did not complain as he tried to sleep in a muddy bottom with his half-frozen soldiers. Capt. Allen and his brother John cut down a stout hickory tree, peeled off the bark, and made a covering for the General, who was with difficulty persuaded to crawl into it. The next morning a drunken citizen entered the camp and seeing the tent kicked it over. As Jackson crawled from the ruins the toper cried, "Hello, Old Hickory! come out of your bark and line us in a drink."